

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Personality is a dynamic and organized set of characteristics possessed by a person that uniquely influences their environment, cognitions, emotions, motivations, and behavioral science in various situations. The word "personality" originates from the Latin *persona*, which means mask. In making changes the theatre of the ancient Latin-speaking world, the mask was not used as a plot device to *disguise* the identity of a character, but instead was a convention employed to represent or *typify* that character. The knowledge of the psychology helps the author to create characters in plays and novels more real as well as situation and plot (Wellek and Warren, 1956: 88-91).

Personality also refers to the pattern of thoughts, feelings, social adjustments, and behaviors consistently exhibited over time that strongly influences one's expectations, self-perceptions, values, and attitudes. It also predicts human reactions to other people, problems, and stress. There is still no universal consensus on the definition of "personality" in psychology. Allport (1937) described two major ways to study personality: the nomothetic and the idiographic. *Nomothetic psychology* seeks general laws that can be applied to many different people, such as the principle of self-actualization or the trait of extraversion. *Idiographic*

psychology is an attempt to understand the unique aspects of a particular individual. Allport offers his definition: Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of those psychophysical systems that determine his unique adjustments to his environment (Allport, 1937: 48).

Personality is the unique way an individual has learned to deal with challenges and work. Those the personality of every person is difference. The people will develop and organize their pattern of behaviors and attitudes that make distinctive.

Personality development occurs by the on going interaction of temperament, character, and environment. Growth of habitual patterns of behavior is in childhood and adolescence. An improvement in all spheres of an individual.

Anton Chekhov, in full Anton Pavlovich Chekhov was born on 29 January 1860 in Taganrog, Russia – died on 15 July 1904, Badenweiler, Germany. He is a Russian physician, dramaturge and author who is considered to be among the greatest writers of short stories in history. His career as a dramatist produced four classics and his best short stories are held in high esteem by writers and critics. Chekhov practiced as a medical doctor throughout most of his literary career. He is the third of six surviving children. His father is Pavel Yegorovich Chekhov, a grocery store man. His mother is Yevgeniya, a story teller all of Russia.

Anton Chekhov careers are dramatist, short story writer, and novelist; during his early career, worked as a physician, beginning 1884; editor of the literary section of *Russkaya mysl*, 1903; founder of two rural schools. Beside that, Anton Chekhov also getting awards from his work: Pushkin Prize, Division of Russian Language and Letters of the Academy of Sciences, 1888, for collection of stories, *V sumerkakh (In the Twilight)*; elected Honorary Academician of the Pushkin Section of Belle Lettres of the Academy of Sciences, 1899; awarded Order of St. Stanislav for work in the cause of national education, 1899; Griboedov Prize, Society of Dramatic Writers and Opera Composers, for *Tri systry: Drama v chetyryokh deystviyakh (The Three Sisters: A Drama in Four Acts)*. (<https://people.brandeis.edu/~teuber/chekhovbio.html>)

Anton Chekhov included into the influential writer in his period until this time, proved by his plays, novel / novellas, short stories and article. Along with his prolific output of letters to friends and family and his four most popular plays *The Seagull* (1894), *Uncle Vanya* (1899), *The Three Sisters* (1900) and *The Cherry Orchard* (1903), further works by Chekhov include his plays; *The Boor* or *The Bear* (1881), *That Worthless Fellow Platonov* (1881), *On the Harmful Effects of Tobacco* (1886), *Swansong* (1887), *Ivanov* (1887), *A Marriage Proposal* (1888), *The Wedding* (1889), *The Wood Demon* (1889), *A Tragedian in Spite of*

Himself or *A Reluctant Tragic Hero* (1889), *The Festivities* (1891), *Peasants* (1897), and *Gooseberries* (1898). (http://www.online-literature.com/anthon_chekhov/)

The action begins at Elena Ivanovna Popova's house, as she is seen bending over a photograph of her dead husband with a look of "deep mourning" on her face. Her servant, Luka, tries to comfort her and encourage her to finally leave the house, seven months after her husband's death. Popova stubbornly refuses, citing the pretext that she must remain forever faithful to her husband—as he had never been to her. By locking herself up in her house for the rest of her life, she intends to show her deceased husband what true love and faithfulness mean.

A bell interrupts Popova's mournful sobbing, and Grigory Stepanovitch Smirnov enters the scene. Naturally, Popova refuses to see him—after all, she has sworn to not see anyone until her death. Smirnov does not give up, claiming that he has come on urgent business. Without the excessive show of courtesy characteristic of his social class—a sign of his alleged disillusionment with high-society life and women—Smirnov demands that Popova return the money owed to him by her late husband. As she does not have money at the house and is not in the "mood" to deal with financial matters, she tells him to return the day after tomorrow.

Angered by her casual response, so "typical" of capricious female nature and fickle "female logic," Smirnov refuses to leave until she

repays the debt. Next, they engage in a series of arguments: Smirnov accuses women of dishonesty and of making false claims to equality, while Popova makes the argument personal by calling Smirnov a “bear” for his boorish manners. Smirnov exclaims that if Popova, as a feminist, really wants equality, he will give it to her—in the form of a duel. Surprised by her acceptance of his challenge, Smirnov begins to fall in love with this “fire, powder, rocket” of a woman. After instructing her on how to use a pistol, he is forced to admit that he is beginning to like her. Even then she refuses to back down from his challenge. This refusal fuels Smirnov’s love for her further and he offers her his hand. After Popova’s numerous refusals and Smirnov’s threats to leave, Smirnov passionately kisses her. At this moment, Luka and two other workers enter the scene with household weapons, ready to break up the dual by force. (<http://www.enotes.com/topics/the-bear>)

The Bear is an interesting drama. There are three reasons why the writer is concerned to study this drama. The first which makes it interesting is the major character, Grigory Stepanovitch Smirnov. He is a strong man with his establishment to get his right. He will not leave Popova’s house before she pays her loan. But finally, Smirnov has a feeling to Popova. He feels in love with her and forgets her loan.

“I absolutely like her! Absolutely! Even though her cheeks are dimpled, I like her! I'm almost ready to let the debt go... and I'm not angry any longer.... Wonderful woman”! (The Bear, 1888: 15)

Second, *The Bear* drama has some essential moral messages. It is about how a man treats the woman. From this drama, Smirnov treats Popova with the bad and rude acts. He often speaks loudly to Popova to debts her loan.

“Well, there! "A state of mind."... "Husband died seven months ago!" Must I pay the interest, or mustn't I? I ask you: Must I pay, or must I not? Suppose your husband is dead, and you've got a state of mind, and nonsense of that sort.... And your steward's gone away somewhere, devil take him, what do you want me to do? Do you think I can fly away from my creditors in a balloon, or what? Or do you expect me to go and run my head into a brick wall? I go to Grusdev and he isn't at home, Yaroshevitch has hidden himself, I had a violent row with Kuritsin and nearly threw him out of the window, Mazugo has something the matter with his bowels, and this woman has "a state of mind." Not one of the swine wants to pay me! Just because I'm too gentle with them, because I'm a rag, just weak wax in their hands! I'm much too gentle with them! Well, just you wait! You'll find out what I'm like! I shan't let you play about with me, confound it! I shall jolly well stay here until she pays! Brr!... How angry I am to-day, how angry I am! All my inside is quivering with anger, and I can't even breathe.... Foo, my word, I even feel sick”! (The Bear, 1888: 6)

The last, the writer analyzes the drama because it represents the human life between loaner and the peoples who have the loan. *The Bear* is one of the best dramas. And Indonesia, there are two translations drama from *The Bear*: *Beruang Penagih Hutang* by Landung Simatupang and *Orang Kasar* by W. S Rendra. Both of them also the best writers from Indonesia in their period and many drama or theater groups perform this drama.

Based on the previous reasons, the writer will observe *The Bear* drama by using individual psychological approach theory. So, the writer

constructs the paper entitled: **PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT OF GRIGORY STEPANOVITCH SMIRNOV IN *THE BEAR* DRAMA BY ANTHON CHEKHOV (1888): AN INDIVIDUAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH.**

B. Literature Review

The researcher tries to analyze this research started from analysis of the other research's that have same focus on *The Bear* by Anthon Chekhov as a materials to completely the research. As long as the researcher knows, there is no research that has been conducted to study *The Bear* by Anthon Chekhov in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, Diponegoro University, and Sebelas Maret University. But, the researcher found the same issues, personality development as a review to analyze the research before.

First research is done by Retno Mairina from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2012). Subject of the study "*Amir's Personality Development in Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner Novel: A Psychosocial Approach*". In this research, Retno analyzes the personality by using psychosocial theory, it is analyzed the by personality relating it to the external and internal factor, versus two different sides in human self. In short this theory said that development of personality is marked by conflict.

Second research is by Susanti Wira Arizona from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2013). Subject of the study *“Dexter’s Personality Development Reflected in David Nicholls’ One Day: A Psychoanalytic Approach”*. This novel describes the changing character of the two main characters from a young person into adulthood in dealing the problem of life over 20 years. It’s made the researcher wants to review the personality development of the main character in this research.

Third research is by Sa’idah Miskatun from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2014). The topic of this research is *“The Influence of Past Traumatic Experience on the Personality Development Reflected at Nabila Sharma’s Brutal: The Heartbreaking True Story of a Little Girl’s Stolen Innocence (2012) Memoir: A Psychoanalytic Approach”*. The reason why the writer explores this novel is because it is like semi-biography when she was a young girl, and sexually abuse happened to her. The abuse happened almost every day at the mosque when she studied Qur’an and it is lasted for four years. Whereas Nabila, as long as 26th years of heartache, pain and subsequent counseling, she tried to utterance her feeling and past traumatic experience. The memoir was based on the real memoir of Nabila Sharma 26th years ago.

Fourth research is by Dyah Trisnawati from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2012). The major issue from this research is *“The Influence of Environment on Personality Development in Easy A*

(2010) *Movie Directed by Will Gluck: A Behaviorist Perspective*". Easy A describes the character changing of the major character which is played by Emma Stone after she lied about losing her virginity to a college guy. It is interested to examine the process of character changing in this movie because in the beginning the major character is described as a good girl changes her new identity as a "dirty skank" .

Fifth research is by Efiyanti Puspita Sari from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2014). Her study is "*The Influence of Post Traumatic Experience on the Personality Development of Lisbeth Salander in Stieg Larsson's The Girl With The Dragon Tattoo Novel (2008): A Psychoanalytic Criticism*". From the researcher, the characters in the novel have strong. Lisbeth Salander, main character of this novel, known for her "crooked smile," is one of the most intriguing characters to hit bookstores ever. The awesome mental processing, the questionable morality, the cold gaze, the difficulty interacting "normally" with people, the seeming lack of emotion, the underground pursuit of justice, the holding back of information from the cops and other authorities, the use of technology and scientific reasoning to solve crime. Salander is very vulnerable and full of self-doubt. She's isolated by the mysterious trauma of her past, and by her official status as a mentally ill person. With a photographic memory, a proclivity for snooping, and a genius for hacking, she's the perfect private investigator-vigilante.

Sixth research is by Eny Setia Ningrum from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2014). Her research is “*The Influence of Parents Divorce on the Child Personality Development in Nicholas Spark’s The Last Song Novel (2009): A Developmental Approach*”. The conclusion of this research is *The Last Song* is about love between parents and their children. *The Last Song* novel tells dramatic among child, parents, and someone. The other reasons from analyze this novel because divorce that becomes the main issue of the novel is reflected well.

Seventh research is conducted by Sri Supadmi from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2014). Her issue is “*Developmental of Human Personality-Perfection Reflected in Charles Dickens’s A Christmas Carol Novel (1843): A Psychoanalytic Approach*”. The reason why the writer choose this novel is this novel has a very important moral message and should be able to inspire the hearts of the readers, one of which is not to be one to idolize money or to think money which is everything because it would be created a misery for himself.

Eighth research is arranged by Arum Haryaningtyas from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2009). The research paper entitled “*The Personality of Elizabeth II in Peter Morgan’s The Queen Movie: A Psychoanalytic Approach*”. In *The Queen* movie, Peter Morgan describes tragedy about Diana Princess of Wales's death in auto accident in Paris. Despite controversial breakup of her marriage to Prince Charles,

She is still one of the most famous and best-loved in the world, and the public outpouring of emotion over her passing is immediate and intense.

Ninth research is conducted by Fadil Farina from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (2010). The title is “*Personality of Bella in Twilight Movie Directed by Catherine Hardwick (2008): A Psychoanalytic Approach*”. The writer focuses on the major character in this movie as the materials to analyze. The movie tells the love story between Bella and Edward Cullen. The movie is dramatic love story because expose the love feel between human and vampire. Bella knows that Cullen is a vampire but she remains to be friend with Cullen even she loved him.

In this study, the researcher focused on analyzing personality development of Grigory Stepanovitch Smirnov in *The Bear* drama using individual psychological theory by Alfred Adler.

C. Problem Statement

The major problem of this study is “How is personality development reflected in Grigory Stepanovitch Smirnov’s *The Bear* drama (1888)?”

D. Limitation of the Study

This study would not cover the issue of the entire story in drama, but it would only focus on the personality development in *The Bear* drama.

E. Objective of the Study

The objects of the study are as follows:

1. To analyze the drama based on the structural elements analysis.
2. To analyze the drama based on an individual psychological perspective.

F. Benefit of the Study

The researcher expects many benefits from this research, they are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

To give some contribution to the larger body of knowledge or the development of knowledge particularly studies in drama *The Bear* by Anthon Chekhov.

2. Practical Benefit

To gives a deeper understanding in literary field as the reference to other researchers, and to enrich the literary study.

G. Research Method

1. Types of the Study

The type of this research is qualitative research. It means that the researcher does not use the statistic to collect, to analyze, and to interpret data.

2. Types of the Data and the Data Source

In this research, the researcher took two kinds of data:

a. Primary Data

Primary data is the main data obtained from the drama.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is the supporting data taken from literary books, criticism, articles, and journals related to the drama.

The types of data taken from the theatre show are: issue of the drama, the story of the character in the drama and setting in the drama.

3. Object of the Study

The object of this research is the drama *The Bear* written by Anthon Chekhov.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

In this research, the researcher used library and digital research. The data are collected by reading the script and collected from the books related to the topic. The first step is reading the script *The Bear* to identify the data and taking notes the data. Then, it is continued by reading the related references to learn more about the data. After that, the data is analyzed by using the relevant theory and references from the articles, journal and digital references from internet which is containing the meaning of each data.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis is descriptive in which the researcher uses an Individual Psychological approach and draws a conclusion.

H. Paper Organization

The research paper is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is introduction that covers the background of the study, literature review, problem statement, limitation of the study, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method and the research paper organization. The second chapter deals with the theoretical approach, it covers with the notion of individual psychological theory, the major principles of individual psychology by Alfred Adler, notion of personality development, structural elements of the drama and theoretical application. The third chapter contains the structural analysis of the drama. In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the structural elements of the drama and discussion. The fourth chapter deals with the analysis of individual psychology. And the last chapter is conclusion and suggestion of the research.